The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Duquesne Theatre.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, 15 cents a week; mailed to subscribers, $10 00 per year.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on business, subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous Matter, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, and will be sent as directed. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1874. NO. 50.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is small, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREETING.

She Will Give the Republican State Ticket Twelve Thousand.

The State Safe for Fifteen Thousand Majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1874.

The Republican managers of this city closed an exceedingly exciting and thorough canvass to-night. As a result of their labors they are confident that the city will give twelve thousand majority for the State ticket; that the State ticket will be elected by a majority of fifteen thousand, and that every man upon the city ticket, including Col. Mann, will be elected by majority of thousands. At these figures thousands of dollars have been wagered to-night, and the leaders and the city are confident of to-day's voting. This is Philadelphia's greeting to the country.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for October.

Decrease for the Month, $681,434.

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1874.—The following is a compilation of the Public Debt of the United States for the month of October, 1874, at issued:

Six per cent. bds.....	$1,192,183,250
Five per cent. bds.....	308,925,200
Total coin bds.....	$1,501,108,450
Lawful money s.....	14,678,000
Matured debt.....	20,748,060
Legal tender no..... $	382,075,267
Certificates of debt..	52,925,000
Fractional currency..	46,135,624
Coin certificates.....	22,920,400
Total without rest..... $	501,821,292
Total debt.....	$2,230,057,102
Total interest.....	37,115,979
Total debt and rest.....	$2,268,072,772
Cash in Treasury.....	59,063,231
Cash in Treasurer's agency.....	15,203,770
Special deposits to redemption of 6s, called for interest ceased.....	6,183,500
Held by Banks.....	52,525,000
Total in Treasury..... $	133,011,011
Debt less cash in Treasury..	2,139,061,761
Decrease during Oct.....	681,434
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies; interest paid in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not paid..	1,292,479
Interest paid by the States.....	24,325,386
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.....	5,497,253
Balance of interest by United States.....	18,828,149

CRIMINAL CORD.

Revolting Murder in St. Paul—A Man and his Wife Waylaid by Him and a Woman—The Wife Killed with a Hatchet—The Husband Dangerously Wounded.

St. Paul, November 2.—Last night a bloody murder was committed on Tenth street, in this city. A Mr. Lick and wife, returning home about half-past ten, were set upon by Mrs. Gretchen Lauchenschiager and George Rapp and his wife, who were evidently lying in wait. Mrs. Lick was brutally murdered on the spot, the instrument used being a hatchet, which was afterwards found. She was terribly mutilated. Mr. Rapp and wife set upon Mr. Lick—the woman with a knife and the man with a tinned heating iron. Lick, prostrate, was turned over on his face in a small creek running through the yard, and Rapp stood upon the back of Lick's neck to hold his face in the water until strangulation should ensue. Rapp was frightened by approaching footsteps. Lick was picked up insensible, but may yet die from his wounds. He does not yet know that his wife is dead. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against all the assailants, who are under in custody.

Negroes Shoot and Kidnap a Swede.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—Yesterday a Swede named Huy, residing in this city, accompanied by his little daughter, ten, went nutting over the river, got to Arkansas, and took his gun with him. In the evening, on returning across the river to Hopefield, he was accosted by several negroes, who ordered him to deliver his gun, and on his refusal one of them pushed his little girl aside, while the other two loaded their shotguns into his wagon. Huy fired in the air, designing a charge in the face of the negro who had shot him. In a few moments he was surrounded by a crowd of angry negroes, who started with him for Marion, since which time nothing has been heard of him by his friends.

Railroad Employees Discharged at Galion, Ohio, for Some Mysterious Manwalk.

NORWALK, O., November 2.—There has been considerable excitement to-day in our usually quiet town, in consequence of the discharge of a number of employees from our railroad shops, including the master mechanic and the foremen of the various departments. Suspicion has existed for some time that all was not right, as in which is subject to the co-operation and the company employed detectives to ferret out the mischief, which resulted in the discharge of most of the heads of departments, together with ten or a dozen of the machinists.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death in Meadville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., November 2, 1874.

A middle aged man, named Henry Hoge, residing in this place, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was run over by a wagon some years ago and his skull fractured, which injuries, it is thought, caused his death, as he has complained of late of pain in his head.

Shipwreck on Lake Superior—Perils by Land and Water—Indian Hospitality—Three Lives Lost.

ST. PAUL, November 2.—The steamer Lotta Bernard, Captain Morris, of Duluth, bound from Pigeon River to Duluth, foundered in Lake Superior on the 20th ult., during a fearful gale which swept her decks and finally extinguished her fires. The persons on board were one passenger, (William Blanchard) and fourteen of a crew. Blanchard and one deck hand were drowned by the upsetting of a boat. The remaining thirteen succeeded in launching the large yawls, and after untold privations reached shore on Thursday. After traveling about five miles, ten of them came upon an Indian settlement, where they obtained shelter and sent aid to those who were too exhausted to walk. On being found, one was dead and the other two nearly so. They were taken to the wigwams and are now doing well. Ingalls & Co., of Duluth, were the owners of the boat, which was insured for part her value.

The Explosion at Vulcan Iron Works, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Michael Joyce and Patrick Fegan, two of the men scalded by the boiler explosion at the Vulcan Iron Work, South St. Louis, on Friday last, have since died, and Michael Conroy, another victim, is not expected to live.

Railroad Passenger Killed in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 2. — Frank Thompson, a passenger on the Short Line from Dayton, was run over by the cars, about a quarter past nine to-night, in the city limits. It is supposed he attempted to jump off while they were in motion. His dead body was found half an hour later.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Goldsmith Maid trotted against time, with running mate, at Trenton, yesterday, in 2:18.

Governor Allen has issued his proclamation naming November 26 for Thanksgiving day.

There was a heavy frost and ice at Mobile, and a killing frost at Pensacola yesterday morning.

The steamers Batavia, Oceanic, France and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Rain has not fallen in the lower peninsular counties of Virginia for more than one month, and vegetation is suffering.

This, being election day, is a legal holiday in New York, and business will be suspended in financial and commercial circles.

The steamer Costa Rica, lately disabled off the Pacific coast, has been towed to San Francisco by the Arizona. All are well.

The Toledo Court of Common Pleas has refused to grant the injunction applied for to present interference by Father O'Reilly with the burial of a non-communicant in St. Francis de Sales Cemetery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

THE PAS-DE-CALAIS ELECTION.

PARIS, November 2.—Complete returns of the election held yesterday in Pas-de-Calais, for Deputy, show that Delisse Engrand, Bonapartist, was chosen by a decided majority.

England.

THE DIRECT CABLE RECOVERED.

LONDON, November 2.—The cable of the Direct United States Company, which parted and was lost while being laid by the Faraday, has been picked up by that vessel in latitude 50, 31, longitude 24, 19, at a depth of 1,871 fathoms. The cable is in perfect condition. It was spliced to the portion remaining on the Faraday this morning, and the work of paying out again commenced.

SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN BENGAZI AND EGYPT.

LONDON, November 2.—The British Ambassador at Constantinople has called the attention of the Porte to the increasing slave traffic between Bengazi and Egypt, and the Porte has promiseth to suppress it.

Spain.

CASTELAR RETURNS TO MADRID—ALL READY AT HUN.

LONDON, November 3.—Dispatches from Madrid announce the return of Senor Castelar to that city. The Carlists report that they have erected four batteries, of sixteen cannon, before Irun and that the bombardment is to be opened Wednesday, at the latest.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES A RELEASE OF PRISONERS ON BOTH SIDES AND SENDING THEM TO FIGHT CUBANS.

Herald Special.

ESTELLA, October 28, *via* LONDON, November 2d.—Three Cuban delegates have arrived at the Carlist headquarters, authorized by the Madrid Government to propose a general release of prisoners on both sides, with the purpose of sending them to Cuba to quell the insurrection. Don Carlos is willing to release the Republican prisoners on these terms, but refuses to agree that the Carlist volunteers, now prisoners, shall embark for Cuba, unless at their own consent. He cannot sanction their compulsory transportation to a distant and unhealthy country.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, November 2.—The steamship Hibernian, from Montreal, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 2, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ United States bonds—5-20's 1865, holdings, 106; 1867, 106½; new 5's, 105½; Erie 25¾; do preferred 43; New York Central 95. Tallow 43s 6d@s 6d.

PARIS, November 2.—Rentes 62 francs 25 centimes.

ANTWERP, November 2.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland 7⅝@7⅞d; Orleans 8@8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 9,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Cheese 71s 6d. Lard 68s 3d.

ZANESVILLE.

McConnelsville Beer Ordinance Modified—Malt Liquors Permitted at Retail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 2, 1874.

The McConnelsville beer ordinance was repealed by the City Council this evening, and a modification, allowing ale and beer to be sold over counters until nine o'clock P. M., was passed. The new ordinance is severe on selling to minors and habitual drunkards, and also compels saloons to be closed on the Sabbath. An immense crowd gathered at the Council chamber to witness the proceedings.

CHICAGO.

General Shaler Accepts Control of the Fire Department—Correspondence with Citizens' Association.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The following correspondence will be published to-morrow:

CHICAGO, October 28, 1874.

To General Alex. Shaler, New York—The Board of Fire Commissioners of Chicago have communicated to the Citizens' Association, to be transmitted through the Association to you, the resolution that I now inclose. They have asked to employ your services in the reorganization and disciplining of our fire department. It is with great pleasure that the Citizens' Association now conveys to you the action of the Fire Commissioners and asks you to accept the position tendered. Allow me to say, in behalf of the Board of Fire Commissioners and Citizens' Association, that under the charter of our city it was entirely impracticable to establish for you a position with independent powers. It is almost needless to tell you that our people would have been glad to confide to you the amplest legal powers, respecting as they do entire faith in your great ability and prudence, but the Citizens' Association did not suggest to the Fire Commissioners any measures going beyond that which they adopted, knowing that the Commissioners had done all but formal action, in the direction of their wishes and ours, that the law would in any manner permit. The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Citizens' Association and the people of Chicago are fully and early aware of the important distinction, as to your responsibility, between a position clothed with complete independent authority, such as we should have been pleased to confer upon you, and the position now tendered, which is necessarily without independent authority, and instead of the law which is subject to the co-operation and support of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in whom the legal powers must reside. In this connection I desire to say that the Fire Commissioners are aware that the end sought by themselves and the city at large, in inviting your services, could not be attained except according these services free of charge, we, have cordially assured us that their formal action at this time would be entered by the limitations of powers and the restrictions thereof, their sincere wish to forward any one now called to do, shall be the expression in facilities readily and cheerfully afforded you. You will observe the indorsement of His Honor, Mayor Colvin, Chicago, accompanies the resolution of the Commissioners. We believe that the Commissioners of the city government of Chicago approve the action of the Fire Underwriters of the city, and with unanimity now extended you. The thanks and invitation to you to come to Chicago and while a remarkable character, spread a pleasure upon of the wide-spread applause upon of your success in applying new methods in fire affairs, it might be said that no one can have no convince you that you withstanding think is Chicago, notwithstanding the authority and science of formal action is preparability, a support such as is to public service by men called to the

Respectfully,

President of CYRUS MACVEIGH, Newspaper Association, Chicago.

FRANKLIN MOWER 2, 1874.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, Esq., PRESIDENT

Dear Sir—I send you a copy of communication of Supt of your communication of the present, transmitting a resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the city of Chicago, last, tendering to 20th of October sulting Engineer Shaler of "Conbehalf of the Board, and in asking me to Association tendered. I leg the position acknowledgements make my ferred by the action honor Commissioners, and Board of Fire while I could much reply, that office with sufficient assume an execution of any plan force the adopted for the improvements might be department, and which your fire involve a responsibility necessarily nevertheless, recognize conduct, legal authority to commence of cept temporarily the ter, I am in compliance with hundered, honor, the Mayor, your of his the Board of Underwriters, and der to the officials charge full renagement of the fire department in my power. I thank you aid so clearly the absence of assuming in the position to which I ability shall undertake its duties, but on that account.

Very respectfully yours, zeal

ALEX. SHALER.

Death of Hon. E. Rumsey Wing.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Intelligence was received here to-day, by telegraph, of the death of Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, of his death, October 11th. He had been in declining health for some time past, and several months since resigned his position, but was about to start upon his journey home, when the youngest man that ever represented the Government in a foreign country, only thirty at the time of his

The bids for the Stevens battery were opened at the State House, in Trenton, by the Governor yesterday. An agent of the Government put in a bid of one million two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, with the condition that it shall be ratified by Congress. John Roach bid one hundred and two thousand dollars. No award was made.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Celebrated Case from Maryland.

The State Against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A Place for Judge Poland, of Vermont.

Movement to Put Him on the District Supreme Bench.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1874.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court took up, this afternoon, the celebrated gold case, in which the State of Maryland is on one side and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the other. The point at issue is whether the company shall pay gold interest on a three million loan made to it by the State in 1836. The State brought suit in the Superior Court of Baltimore to compel payment in gold, and gained the suit. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision, and it now comes to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The ablest lawyers in Maryland are engaged in the case, and the arguments before the Supreme Court will continue during all of to-morrow. The general impression in legal circles is that the Supreme Court must decide the case in favor of the company, as to do otherwise would be at variance with the principles laid down in the legal tender decision. The amount involved is nearly half a million dollars.

A Place for Judge Poland.

A movement is on foot among the friends of Judge Poland to have him appointed a Judge of the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia. In order to create a vacancy, it is proposed to transfer Judge Humphreys from the District judiciary to the vacant United States judgeship in Alabama. The arrangement is understood to be agreeable to all concerned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1874.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, has recommended an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, according to plans heretofore reported.

SUITS OF JOSEPH R. WEST AGAINST BLAINE AND ORDWAY.

In the Circuit Court to-day, the cases of Joseph R. Stewart against James G. Blaine, and same against N. G. Ordway, actions for false arrest and assault and battery, in locking him up as a contumacious witness before Congress in the Credit Mobilier cases, were certified to the Court in general term.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—ABOLITION OF THE PITTSBURGH AND OTHER ARSENALS RECOMMENDED.

General Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Department, says, in his annual report, that not less than half a million of dollars should be annually expended at the national armory, not only as a measure of economy in producing the best arm for the least money, but in the interests of the country to make a gradual but sure accumulation of the implements, weapons as a reserve in case of war. Certainly not less than half a million of the best arms should be manufactured as rapidly as the monetary condition of the country will permit. General Benet says a board, composed of Majors Crispin, Treadwell and Baylor, of the Ordnance Department, was authorized, and after several months of patient and careful investigation has made its report. The board strongly recommends the retention of the Springfield armory and the Frankford arsenal, and the establishment of a grand arsenal in the vicinity of New York for manufacturing purposes, retaining also the Indianapolis arsenal in Indiana. Kennebec arsenal in Maine, Fort Monroe arsenal in Virginia and Augusta arsenal in Georgia, as places for storage and repair. They recommend the sale of the Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watervelt, Watertown and Washington arsenals, the sales to be made as rapidly as circumstances may permit, and the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a grand arsenal. He says: "I heartily concur in these recommendations and invoke favorable consideration on the part of the Secretary of War and of Congress."

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for five millions of coupon bonds, five-twenties, to be redeemed February 5d, at which date interest will cease.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1874—1 A.M.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The barometer has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coast with continued cool and generally clear weather; clear weather prevails in the remaining districts with east to south winds and higher temperature; the barometer continue lowest but has risen slightly in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The rivers have remained stationary during the day.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, continued cool and generally clear weather will prevail, with north to east winds, high barometer and light rains near the coast. For the Gulf States, generally clear weather, east to south winds, rising temperature and continued high barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear weather, rising, followed by falling temperature, south or west winds and stationary or falling barometer. For New England and the Middle States, cool and hazy weather, south or west winds, and high barometer. For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather, with fresh and brisk southerly and westerly winds, slight change in temperature and falling barometer east of Lake Michigan. For the Northwest, generally clear and cooler weather, with southwest to northwest winds. For the canal region in New York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will remain above freezing.

Midnight Bulletin.

November 2, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.19	51	S.	Foggy.
Cincinnati	30.22	48	S.	Clear.
Davenport	29.95	51	S. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.06	50	S. E.	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.93	29	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.16	56	S.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.96	50	S. W.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.87	49	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	50	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.19	57	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis	30.25	47	Clear.	
Nashville	30.25	41	N.	Clear.
Omaha	29.92	43	N.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.26	59	Foggy.	
Shreveport	30.14	63	Calm.	
St. Louis	30.10	54	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.89	39	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.35	48	S. E.	Clear.
Yankton	30.05	51	S. W.	Clear.
North Platte	29.61	40	N. E.	Clear.

POLITICAL.

State.

BERRY WITHDRAWS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Benjamin L. Berry has withdrawn from the contest in the Third Congressional district, leaving the fight between Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, and David Houston, Republican.

Nevada.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—Nevada Republicans estimate that they will carry the State by 500 majority. The excitement to-day at Virginia City and Gold Hill is intense. Great interest in the result is felt here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 2, 1874.

WITNESSES WANTED IN WASHINGTON.

A detective arrived in Newark, last evening, from Washington, with subpoenas for Detective Andrew McManus, Patrick C. Smith, and Ernst Fischer, of the Police Department, and Rev. John Coyle, pastor of St. Luke Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, of which church Nettleship is a member. These witnesses are called for the defense in the safe-burglary trial.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Robert Murray, alias the "Welshman," Annie Murray and George Reilly, alias Pat Reilly," have been arrested on suspicion of robbing the residence of Father Bryant of $100,000, in twenty-dollar gold pieces.

The Great White River

Now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

AN OIL TOWN BURNED.

ST. JOE, BUTLER COUNTY, GONE.

Thirty Houses Destroyed—Nothing Saved.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., November 2, 1874.

St. Joe, an oil town about three miles from Millerstown, was burned this afternoon. At about 5:30 P. M. the fire caught, it is thought, from a chimney. As the wind blew a gale, nothing was saved. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time. Two drug stores and several livery stables are among the buildings burnt. The woods are on fire all around the town. About thirty houses were destroyed.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The Episcopal General Convention resumed its session this morning. There was a marked decrease in the number of delegates present, also in the attendance in the galleries. The report of the joint committee to prepare a new lectionary for the week days in Lent came up for action with the message from the House of Bishops recommending that the table of lessons reported by the joint committee be adopted until the next meeting of the General Convention, providing that the bishops of each diocese should approve of it.

The Rev. Alfred B. Beach offered the following amendment to the message from the House of Bishops:

Resolved, That the lectionary for Lent, together with the Rogation and Ember days, as proposed by the House of Bishops, is hereby approved as an addition to the prayer book, and that it be made known by the Secretary of this body to the conventions of the several dioceses of this Church, in accordance with article eight of the Constitution, for the final action of the next General Convention.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, offered an amendment to this amendment that there be added to article eight of the Constitution the following clause: "Provided, however, that the lectionary may be changed at any time with the concurrence of both houses of the Convention."

A message from the House of Bishops was read, expressing approval at the approaching union in sympathy between the Russo-Greek and this Church, and praying for a further order for inter-communion between both churches. The message was concurred in.

After a long discussion the latter amendment was lost and the former carried, and the message thus amended was adopted.

The Communion Office Translation of the Prayer Book into German was continued, and the deputation to the next Provincial Synod of Canada was appointed.

The following were appointed as the deputation: Rev. Dr. Clapp of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Van Dusen, of Central New York; Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island; ex-Governor Fish, of New York, Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Judge Otis, of Illinois.

The resolution reported by the Joint Committee on the reduction of the size and expense of the Journal was adopted.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on the Prayer Book, touching the introduction of a column in the psalter, was then taken up for action. Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, offered as an additional resolution, that the resolutions of the Committee be sent to the different dioceses for their action, and passed at the next General Convention. The matter called up a lengthy discussion. Finally, on motion, it was laid on the table. Messages from the House of Bishops informed the House of Deputies that they had appointed the following Committees: Committee on Canons—Legislation necessary to increase efficiency in the government of the Theological Seminary—the Bishops of Pittsburgh and North Carolina; concurring in message No. 76, appointing as an additional member of the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations, the Bishop of Central New York; concurring in message No. 80, appointing Rev. T. Webb on the Joint Committee on stereotype plates of the prayer book; not concurring in message No. 88, as to the matter of an instrument, and asking for a committee of conference; naming as members of said committee, the Bishops of Western New York and Mississippi and the Assistant Bishop of Maryland.

The Chair appointed, on behalf of the House of Deputies, a Committee on Closing Exercises. Another message informed the House that the House of Bishops did not concur in message No. 87, and a resolution approving the report of the Committee on Church Music was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Canons, No. 19, to whom was referred the proposed amendment to canon 20, title I, intended to provide for the use of shortened services, was then taken up. The committee submitted a resolution disclaiming that it was the sense of this Convention that nothing in the present canon together they be used in the same order as that in which they stand and are used in the Book of Common Prayer, and asking for the appointment of a joint committee of seven bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen to consider the whole subject of rubrical revision, with shortened and more varied services, to report at the next General Convention.

A message from the House of Bishops informed the House of Deputies that they did not concur in the message from the lower House with regard to the new lectionary, and appointing as a joint committee of conference on the matter, the Bishops of Texas, Pennsylvania and Maine. The Chairman appointed, on behalf of the House of Deputies, Rev. Drs. Beach, Fulton and Adams on the Joint Committee of Conference. Another message, recommending that the House adjourn finally to-morrow evening, at half past seven, after devotional exercises and hearing the pastoral letter, was concurred in by an unanimous vote.

The report of the Committee on Canon No. 19, with that portion relating to the separation of services, was adopted; while the latter part, recommending a commission on rubrical revision, caused great discussion. Rev. Drs. Huntington and DeKnoven, Rev. Mr. Douglas and Messrs. Welsh and Shiffey spoke in favor of a commission, while Rev. Drs. Rogers and Adams and Messrs. Meigs, Pringle, Smith and Haskins opposed it. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was lost. A vote was taken on the adoption of the first portion of the report, relating to a commission on rubrical revision, and lost by a vote of 53 ayes to 66 noes.

The message from the House of Bishops was concurred in, continuing the Joint Committee on the German Prayer Book, and also appointing as a member of the Joint Committee on Public Journals, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

Another message informed the House of Deputies that the Territory of New Mexico had been detached from the jurisdiction of the Missionary Bishop of Colorado, and the Territory of Arizona from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Nevada, constituting both one missionary jurisdiction, and appointing as Missionary Bishop thereof, William F. Adams, Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans.

The Convention then went into secret session over the confirmation of Rev. Dr. Adams, resulting in his being confirmed by a vote of 38 clergymen and 23 laymen.

The Committee of Conference to whom was referred the matter of a new lectionary, reported on amendment to the 8th Article of the Constitution, giving the Constitution power to amend the lectionary from time to time. A vote on this report was taken by dioceses and orders, and it was adopted by the following vote: Clergymen—Ayes 31, noes 8, divided 1; Laymen—Ayes 22, noes 3, divided 1. On motion, the Committee on Lectionary was continued until the next General Convention.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the matter of disputes between congregations and their ministers, reported in favor of establishing a board of arbitration to inquire into existing differences and submit their decision to the congregation, which it they should not agree to, the congregation should be withdrawn from representation in the Convention. The hour of adjournment having arrived, no action was taken on the report.

A DEFENSE OF DR. SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, November 2.—During the session of the Episcopal Convention today, George Henry Higgins, Presbyter of the diocese of Illinois and Rector of the parish of Trinity, at Lincoln, Ills., circulated among the members a card stating that Rev. Dr. Seymour was totally ignorant of the meeting between the students of the General Theological Seminary and Rev. C. C. Grafton, of Boston, until apprised of the same by the Professor of Systematic Theology. The first meeting with Mr. Grafton was of a private, social nature, and the second meeting was the result of the premeditated request made by the students; that nothing with reference to the Holy Communion was discussed either evening. Nothing in regard to the existence, affairs or doctrines of C. B. S. was even mentioned. The meeting was an open one and Dr. Seymour knew nothing of it at the time. The card bears the signatures of the students who were present at Mr. Grafton's discourse.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

No Disturbances in any Quarter.

Governor Kellogg Claims a Good Republican Majority.

The Conservative Press Agent Says It is Close.

Five Out of Six Republican Congressmen Probably Elected.

SHREVEPORT, November 2.—Business was fairly suspended here to-day. The election passed off in a most quiet and orderly manner. The ballots are now being counted. The Conservative ticket is ahead in Springridge, Summer Grove and Mooringsport. The vote on the State ticket in this city is very close—not more than 200 majority either way. The election of the entire Conservative city ticket is conceded. The Conservatives claim the parish by from three to five hundred. Many negroes voted with the white people. The Republicans admit that the arrest of merchants was bad policy, as many who had not taken part in politics since the war, closed their places of business and engaged actively in the canvass. One ward in De Soto parish reports a heavy Conservative majority. The *Times'* special from Homer says Clayborne parish gives 700 Conservative majority. A special to the same paper from Minden claims 300 Conservative majority in Webster. The *Evening Telegram* (Republican) says: "We are satisfied that there has been a full and free election, and that both parties will abide the expressed will of the people through the ballot box."

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—The election passed off quietly. No official returns are received, but the indications are that the city has gone Conservative by twelve to thirteen thousand. Many prominent Conservatives claim fifteen thousand majority in the city. It is generally believed that Gibson has defeated Sypher for Congress in the First district. The Conservatives claim the election of Ellis in the Second, though the race will be very close. The Democrats claim the State by three to five thousand. Yesterday the Republicans estimated that they would carry the State by twenty thousand. Now the most sanguine only claim it by ten thousand, others by a small majority. The vote for Congressmen in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts will be very close from present indications. All points heard from report a heavy colored vote for the Conservatives. It is estimated that twenty per cent. of the colored vote was polled. A telegram from fourteen stations or parishes report that the election passed off quietly.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2—Governor Kellogg to-night thinks the Republicans will carry the State by a good majority and elect four, probably five, possibly six, Congressmen. Governor McEnery thinks the Conservatives will carry the State by a small majority and elect three Congressmen.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2—Midnight.—No returns are yet received of the city vote, but enough is known to warrant the statement that the Conservatives have certainly not less than ten, possibly fifteen thousand majority. Reports from parishes are meagre, but show Conservative gains over the vote of 1872. The indications are that the vote in the State will be close. The Conservatives claim four Congressmen. The Republicans do not admit the loss of but one. No disturbance is reported from any quarter.

FIRE RECORD.

Wooster, Ohio—$5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., November 2, 1874.

The millinery store of Mrs. Clark, and the boot and shoe store of J. S. Buden, on South Market street, were destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss is about five thousand dollars, fully insured in the following companies, to wit: Hartford, two thousand; Westchester, of Chicago, one thousand; Old Dominion, of Cincinnati, one thousand; Richland Mutual, of Mansfield, one thousand two hundred.

Forest Fires in Ross County, Ohio—Heavy Losses and Great Destitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., November 2, 1874.

The destructive fires in the southwestern part of the county have enabled an immense amount of suffering and loss of property. The smaller class of farmers, who resided in the path of its progress, are left utterly destitute, and a meeting is to be held at Bainbridge to organize measures for their relief.

Fires in Meigs County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., November 2, 1874.

Fires are reported in the woods in Columbia, Rutland, Salisbury and Sutton townships, of this county. A great deal of damage to timber is being done to fences and corn in the shock, and one or two dwellings are reported to be burned.

Fires in Gallia County, Ohio—Town of Portsmouth in Danger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., November 2, 1874.

The woods near Porter, this county, ten miles from this place, have been on fire for three days, and it has required the incessant exertion of all the men in that place to prevent the flames communicating to the town.

Painesville, Ohio—$3,500.

CLEVELAND, November 2.—A fire at Painesville, O., this evening, burned the wooden toothpick and cigar lighter factory of Pratt Brothers. Loss about two thousand five hundred dollars. No insurance. The St. Clair street school house, a large brick building near the factory, was damaged to the amount of a thousand dollars; insured in the Liverpool Company.

The Aldine.

Four full-page pictures embellish the October *Aldine*, a number which glows with all the beauty and richness of the season, surpassing each of its predecessors. A tinted page by J. D. Woodward represents a wood and river scene in the fall of the year. The picture is an exquisite gem. "Desdemona," after Cabanal, is a noble figure, wonderfully engraved by Jonnard. Mr. Arthur Parton contributes a grand full page picture, called "The Rapids of the Au Sable," and representing in a vivid manner the bold scenery of the Adirondacks. A charming subject, sure to attract wide admiration, is "Spring," by Pierre A. Cot, from the original in the possession of A. T. Stewart, Esq., of New York. The other illustrations in the number are each numerous in number than usual, and consist of a scene on the Grand Canal, Venice; "Wild Flowers," by L. Bechstein; a series of thirteen pictures, illustrative of the life of Martin Luther and the Castle Wartburg, in Germany. "The Ugly Beauty," by A. T. Elwes, and three views of St. Paul's Cathedral. The table of literary contents is admirable.

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at $2,500 will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at $6 00 each, entitle the holder to the *Aldine* for a year, the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York city. Messrs. J. R. Foster & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue, are now the agents for the *Aldine* in this city and vicinity.

A CURIOUS application was made the other day by an old Irish woman to the Police Magistrate at Westminster, England. She stated that she has three brothers in America, and twelve months ago one of them intrusted to a Roman Catholic priest a letter for her containing money. The priest refused to give it up. He admitted that the letter belonged to her, but he was not satisfied with the number of times she had been to confession, and he declined to give up the money until her religious observances became more regular. The magistrate sent a warrant officer of the court to interview the priest and teach him the law.

A large fire is raging in the great Dismal Swamp.

USE the best, it is always the cheapest in the end. Dooley's Yeast Powder has been universally regarded as the best and cheapest for over fifteen years.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish circulars free and the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

The Greatest Sale

of robes, blankets, harness, sleighs and buggies ever held in Pittsburgh will be at McKelvy's Bazaar, 4 Diamond street, near Liberty, on Wednesday, November 4, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Persons wishing their horses to look smooth should have good blankets for them, which they can buy at their own prices at this sale, as he has $6,500 worth of all styles. Sale positive. No false bidders or postponement on account of weather.

Iron City College,

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, open day and evening. Students admitted at any time.

STATE NEWS.

Honesdale wants a new Court House.

Pheasants are very plenty in Wayne county.

General W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, who has been ill for some time, is convalescing.

Dr. William E Barnes, a well known citizen of Allentown, was found dead in his bed on the morning of

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

LOOK OUT FOR "STICKERS!"

BEWARE OF DEMOCRATIC "SMOOTH-BORE" TICKETS!

IT is the day of battle. Republicans, quit yourselves like men.

VOTE EARLY, and then see to it that your neighbor votes. Bollys are always dangerous.

SEE that your ticket contains the name of every Republican candidate, and vote for no other.

NO HONEST Republican will to-day make himself a party to any huckstering combination. Vote Straight.

COMPARE your tickets, name for name, with that printed in the COMMERCIAL, or you may be imposed upon.

LET no Republican to-day permit himself to be made the tool or scapegoat of doctrinaires, sore-heads and bolters. Vote the straight ticket.

EVERY vote for the Democracy to-day will encourage the hopes and animate the purpose of every White Leaguer in the South to nullify the organic law of the land.

FREE TRADE and low wages for workingmen travel hand in hand. Free Trade is the battle cry of the Democratic party: HOPKINS and COCHRAN are the candidates of that party for Congress.

A WORD to those misguided temperance people who are trying to help elect the candidates of the Democratic party: Would it not elevate and purify the churches to allow the Devil to take the pulpit for a year?

SAYS the *Post*, taunt gly: "Rebel intelligence won't win this fall." We don't think they will; but see how the old Southern virus will exude from the Northern democrat whenever his epidermis is pricked.

THE pension of every widow and orphan of Union soldiers would be rendered insecure by a return of the Democracy to power. Can the loyal Commonwealth of Pennsylvania afford to aid in bringing about such a sore undoing?

A MAN who bites his own nose off to spite a real or imaginary foe, is generally set down by sensible people as either insane or foolish. Yet, this is exactly the folly of which every "independent" or third party voter will to-day be guilty.

EVERY Republican voter in Allegheny county should know that, if he does not exert himself properly to-day, the Democratic party may succeed. If such should be the result, it cannot be said that the Republicans were not fully warned of the exigency.

WATCH the windows at your polling place. Check off every vote as it is polled, so that you may know who has voted and who is yet out. Go or send after those who are tardy. Let your efforts be concentrated upon getting out THE FULL REPUBLICAN VOTE!

REMEMBER, Republicans, that if through apathy or a leaning to side issues, you suffer your ticket to be defeated to-day, there is reason to fear that the General Government in 1876 will fall into the hands of those who attempted to destroy it in 1861. Are you ready for this?

EVERY Allegheny county soldier of the Union, who does not wish to be ruled hereafter by a Confederate Congress, or to have the Rebels of the South, whom he helped to whip in battle, govern this country, should work till the polls close for the Republican ticket.

EVERY manufacturer, artisan, workingman, or miner of Allegheny county, and every farmer, should work earnestly to prevent the success of the Democratic party, whose policy threatens ruin to our iron and other great producing and manufacturing interests.

ACCOUNTS growing out of the war poured into the last Congress at a fearful rate, and if the Democracy should obtain control of the next House, claims that will take millions on millions from the taxpayers of the country, will in all probability be granted.

SHOULD the Democrats carry the next Congress, they would again nominate that notorious Rebel leader, FERNANDO WOOD, for Speaker of the House of Representatives; and HOPKINS and COCHRAN, in the event of their election, would be among the first to vote for him.

THE very first act of the Democratic Legislature of Connecticut was to send an out-and-out Copperhead to the United States Senate. Let this be a warning to such Republicans of Pennsylvania as may fancy that they can serve any desirable interest by assisting the Democracy.

LET there be no misunderstanding about the matter. A vote for the Democratic ticket, or any of its offshoots, is a vote for Repudiation, Free Trade, the annulling of the Constitutional amendments, and the undoing of everything that has been accomplished by the Republican party since the close of the war.

EVERY vote cast for the Prohibitory ticket will be worse than thrown away—it will be equivalent to a vote for the Democratic candidates. Let every Republican who has the welfare of the State and the welfare of the nation at heart, vote for the regular nominees of his party.

REPUBLICANS, stand by your Legislative candidates, to a man. Permit no dickering. This would be striking a blow at the vital principles of the party. Everywhere, and especially in close districts, the Democracy are making a special effort on the Legislature. Stand by the flag.

THE "independent" candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district says he is not a Democrat, and his recent action has certainly shown that he is not a Republican. Hence there is no telling exactly what he is, and the best thing electors can do is to abstain from voting for him, altogether.

THERE is no necessity for the Republicans of Allegheny county to erase the name of a single candidate on the ticket, especially if by so doing they hope to vote for a better man on the list of the opposing candidates, since the entire ticket is vastly superior to that which the Democracy have placed in the field.

NOTHING, let it be well remembered, will carry the State for the Republican party, except votes. People may feel as strongly as they please, and be entirely positive that the Republican ticket ought to be elected, but if they neglect to attend the polls and cast their ballots, the election will assuredly go by default.

BEAR in mind, friends, that one vote, here, to-day, may alter the complexion of the House of Representatives, and possibly control the election of the next President of the United States. Never, perhaps, in the existence of the nation, was a single vote so potent. The destiny of the country may hang upon it. Let it be cast for liberty, humanity, and justice.

THE Supreme Court of Connecticut has just decided that contracts of life insurance where annual premiums were not paid during the war, though they were tendered at the close of hostilities, were rendered void. This is the first decision of the sort in favor of life insurance companies in a State court, the Supreme Courts of several States having decided the other way.

WHEN Pennsylvania gets ready to aid a secession reaction, and go back on her record since 1861, she will send such men as HOPKINS and COCHRAN to Congress, to vote pensions to ex-rebel soldiers, and compensation for their slaves to the old slavemasters, and to advocate the assumption of all sorts of Confederate claims by the Federal Government, thereby doubling the national debt. But the grand old Keystone State is not ready to do this, yet.

THE main questions in this State to be settled to-day are, whether Pennsylvania is ready to turn her back on the great principles of human liberty and justice, in defense and vindication of which so many thousands of her bravest and noblest sons went down in the front of battle—and whether she is prepared to destroy the vast industries on which her welfare and prosperity depend, by giving encouragement to the Free Trade and Repudiation Democracy who have just won victories in Ohio and Indiana. These are the real issues at stake in the election of to-day.

THE LAST WORD.

The hour for final action has arrived, and as most of our readers will peruse their papers before voting, we desire to address to each a last word of earnest exhortation.

We hold it to be the supreme duty of every man to vote, and to vote in such a way as will be most effective in sustaining the principles which he holds.

A vote withheld is half a vote against the party to which you belong. That is the practical effect of non-voting. If you want your influence to be counted *for* the right, go and *vote* for it; and if you do not want it to tell *against* the right, go and vote, or else your failure to vote will be counted against those with whom you consort politically.

JONES, for instance, is a Democrat, and BROWN is a Republican. If both vote, one vote neutralizes the other; while if JONES votes and BROWN does not, it gives to JONES' vote nearly as much potency as if he and BROWN were both Democrats. And if this is true of two individuals, it is true also of two hundred, or of any other number. Thus, a neglect to vote is not merely a negative abstention; it is an actual count against those who abstain.

We urge upon every one, therefore, the *duty* of voting. It is, to our minds, not only a solemn but an imperative obligation, which it is criminal, in some sense, to neglect. The voice of the people can be inferred only from the votes actually cast; and he who wishes to have his voice heard, must see to it that it is heard in a legitimate and effective way.

And it is every one's duty, not merely to vote, but to vote *right*, and to vote so as to give the greatest possible efficiency to his political views. We are Republicans, and, in our judgment, the Republican ticket, just as it stands, from top to bottom, is the only proper exponent of Republican ideas and principles. To vote for the Temperance ticket is simply to throw your vote away. It will count for nothing and accomplish nothing; while to vote for a Democrat, no matter upon what consideration, is to vote against your own convictions.

The country, we need scarcely repeat, is in a perilous condition, and Pennsylvania is most particularly in peril. A Democratic victory in this State, brought about by Republican votes, is political suicide to those who aid in it, and death and destruction to the best interests of the State. The present is no time for indulging in personal grudges, or personal likes or dislikes. The principles and interests of the State rise above all such considerations. Every vote cast to-day should be a vote for principle, and not for men, and those who are attached to Republican principles, owe it to themselves, their State, and their country, to vote for men who have been nominated to represent them.

THE argument is now made up. Every reading and intelligent man is more or less familiar with the general aspect of public affairs in the State and in the nation, and should be able to appreciate the importance which attaches to the struggle of to-day. The contest is between Protection and Free Trade, between keeping and dishonoring the public faith, between progressive and reactionary ideas, between right and wrong in the conduct of public affairs. There ought to be no doubt concerning the result, and there is none, except such as arises from apathetic indifference among those who are most vitally interested in the maintenance of good government, and who should, therefore, be most active in efforts to uphold it. If a man owes a duty to anything, or to anybody under heaven, it is to his country. No claim can possibly be paramount to this; for the welfare of the State involves all individual well-being, all private interests and relations. Success is a certainty if every Republican shall to-day feel the importance of the issues now to be decided, and shall simply discharge his manifest duty in the premises—a duty which he cannot evade without incurring the charge of unfaithfulness alike to party and to country.

EXCITING Pennsylvania, elections will to-day be held in twenty-three States and three Territories. The Louisiana election was held yesterday. In all these States members of the Forty-fourth Congress will be chosen, and a number of them will also elect State officers. The Territories will also elect members of the next Congress. Vermont will hold a special election for Congress next Saturday, in the district now represented by Judge POLAND. The total number of Congressmen to be chosen this week is 213. The election of to-day will determine the political complexion of the lower branch of the next Congress. Sixty-three members of that Congress have already been chosen, of whom thirty are Republicans and thirty-three Democrats. The State Legislatures to be elected to-day will have the choice of thirteen United States Senators. In the elections for Senators thus far held the Democracy have gained three and lost one. We refrain from any speculations as to the results of the election. They will soon speak for themselves.

WHEN the sun shines, the snakes crawl out. Among the plans of the Democratic party, should it succeed in obtaining control of the next Congress, is a scheme for the Democratic majority in the House to refuse to pass any appropriation for the pay of the army and navy, unless it is provided by direct enactment that neither the military or naval forces shall be employed in the Southern States except in defense against a foreign enemy, while another plan is to refuse all appropriations for interest on the public debt, unless the financial policy of the Senate and administration conforms to their views. This means the practical disfranchisement of every colored Republican in that section, and the intimidation, expulsion or murder of every white one. The people of Pennsylvania should have something to say about this at the polls, to-day.

A MATTER for all thoughtful citizens to ponder, as they go to the polls to-day, is, that the national faith is assailed, that the credit and honor of the country are in peril. Repudiation has triumphed under the name of Democratic victories in important Western elections. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have rejoiced in this triumph. Shall the Keystone State, by the deliberate decision of its people to-day, indorse the heresy which, if successful, will bring everlasting disgrace upon the country? Business men, citizens of all parties, we appeal to you. National integrity once broken down, demoralization and ruin are sure to follow. A dishonored nation cannot endure: the eternal verities of the universe have so written it.

WORKMEN of Allegheny county: If you vote against the Republican candidates it will be contended both at home and abroad that you sympathize politically with the pernicious doctrines of the Free Trade and Repudiation Democracy of Ohio and Indiana. We do not believe you will. We believe that you are too honest to vote for Repudiation, and too wise to vote for a removal of the Tariff laws, which are your chief defense against the production and competition of the Old World. But you must prove this at the polls.

THE Democratic leaders of Allegheny county have, within the past day or two, hit upon a new electioneering dodge. They have been sending men—pretended Republicans—around with lugubrious tales of "bad prospects" and "sure defeat" for the Republicans. Believe none of these stories, but vote, and help to defeat the Democratic party. A full vote will certainly elect the Republican candidates. The only hope the Democrats have is that good citizens will keep away from the polls and let the Bourbons have their own way. They must be thoroughly disappointed.

NOT only are United States securities held largely abroad, but hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of railroad, State, and municipal bonds are now in foreign hands, which, if a Democratic victory should be obtained to-day, would almost certainly be sent back to the United States for redemption, glutting the markets, depressing securities to a merely nominal value, and paralyzing every department of industry. It is for the people of Allegheny county to decide by their votes, to-day, whether they desire such a disastrous state of things.

The business men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, as they value financial security and commercial stability, and as they desire that business shall have a fair chance to revive again, and as they fear financial revolution, anarchy and panic, should make use of their influence in favor of the Republican ticket constantly and thoroughly from the opening of the polls this morning until their close to-night.

THE prospect of a Democratic victory in the North has revived all the old hopes of the Southerners that not only the rebel debt will be assumed by the Government, but that the emancipated slaves shall be paid for. Taxpayers, if you want to saddle yourselves with burdens heavy enough to break the shoulders of ATLAS himself, vote for the candidates of the Democratic party. But not else.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

California money is seeking investment in Chicago.

A full Republican vote to-day insures a complete Republican victory.

Several sewers were emptied into the columns of the *Post*, yesterday.

A new mining district in Nevada has been suggestively named Golden Fleece.

Work and victory go hand in hand. What is worth having is worth working for.

Of the 24,700 men usually employed in building in New York city, 6,100 are now idle.

Republicans, go to the polls in a mass, and make no trade under any circumstances.

They have a society in New York for the "repression of mendacity." Dana is not a member.

Lightning conductors made of straw have recently been tried and found to act admirably.

"Time and tide wait no man," neither are the polls kept open to accommodate tardy voters.

A Democratic victory to-day will depress values as sure as a "cold snap" sends down the mercury.

Our exportable wheat surplus, this year, will exceed that of last year by twenty million bushels.

Late successful attempts at the transfusion of blood are attracting considerable scientific attention.

The trade of the whole Southern Pacific coast down to the Isthmus is now tributary to San Francisco.

The fall wool clip of California will reach two million pounds, and the clip for the entire year five million.

The foreign trade of Boston during the present year has fallen much below that of 1873, both in imports and exports.

Every Republican voter who remains away from the polls to-day, gives half a vote to the Democratic nominees.

What does Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, mean when he talks in a recent proclamation about a "female colored girl?"

Republicans should bear in mind that there is a State as well as Congressional and Legislative tickets to be voted for to-day.

New York has three business firms whose entire trade consists in the importation and sale of canaries and other feathered songsters.

All good is worth a sacrifice. Let no Republican say he is too busy to vote, or make any other excuse for neglecting so great a duty.

The Democratic Atlanta (Ga.) *News* openly advocates the reorganization of the rebel army and another hunt for the last ditch.

The timber and freight business at Quebec is greatly demoralized, and vessels are leaving there and seeking business elsewhere.

The works of the Joliet, Illinois, Steel and Iron Company are again in operation under the arrangements made with the creditors.

A coal company is now being organized in Missouri, which is expected to supply the settlers of Dakota and Western Minnesota with fuel.

The fatal defect of the arguments of the *Post* is what French journalists call "lack of actuality." In American phrase it is termed "lying."

The grain trade on the Pacific coast is dead, never so dead, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, all up and down from Portland to San Diego.

No Pennsylvanian can allow a party to succeed that rejoices over the success of Free Trade and Repudiation in the recent Western elections.

Dartmouth College, N. H., grew out of a school established for the education of Indian children. It now has one Indian among its students.

More war-dogs. Germany has just launched her seventh first-class iron-clad, and the eighth, now being constructed, is to be afloat in April.

It appears that steamboat racing is not illegal, unless the pressure of steam carried is greater than that prescribed by the inspector's certificate.

A School of Medicine for Women will shortly open its doors in London, and begin what is to be hoped may prove a long course of usefulness.

Nature ordains that two bodies can't occupy the same place at the same time. And so somebody must be beaten. Don't let it be a Republican.

Austria will, at an early day, fit out and send into undiscovered portions of Africa, at a great expense, an extensive expedition for observation and discovery.

Work will soon commence on the military telegraph that is to connect the forts and camps along the Northern and Northwestern frontier of Texas.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just adopted a new system in regard to their certificates of stock, which will prevent their being "raised" in amount.

We are informed by *Harper's Weekly* that "Earl Dufferin is to be *statued*," which apparently means that a statue is to be set up somewhere or other in his honor.

Every Southern White Leaguer has heard of Pennsylvania and of Gettysburg, and they would deem a Democratic victory here as the capture of the very citadel of liberty.

PERSONAL.

Henry Godinoe Bailey is the name of a youth in Springfield, Ohio. Henry is a good enough name without the middle one.

A picture of General Lee, done in worsted, took a premium at the Georgia State Fair. General Lee was done and worsted by Grant in 1865.

The real name of "Susan Coolidge," a pleasing Eastern writer for children's perusal, is Miss Sarah C. Woolsey, and she is a niece of ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College.

Henry Kernot, the author of "Bibliotheca Diabolica," a book relating to the devil, died in New York city on Sunday, and now he is going to find out how he is himself.

The wife of Sam Henry, a colored resident of Salisbury, Md., recently became the mother of four children. When informed of the fact, Sam began to make preparations for a journey. "I ain't gwine to live in dis heah Sawlsbury no longer," said Sam.

Said the plaintiff in a Maine divorce case, the other day, to Chief Justice Appleton: "I don't want to say anything again the woman, judge, but I wish you could live with her a little while, you'd think I had told the truth!" The judge was willing to take his word for it.

Mrs. Hooper in one of her recent Paris letters gives the following incident, showing how an ill-mannered Englishwoman came to grief in Rome: "Her abuse was levelled at Americans, and one particular one who happened to be standing in front of her and obstructing her view in the Sistine Chapel. At last the Englishwoman was so wrought up as to pull the dress of the supposed American to make her sit down, when she turned round and dealt her tormentor a smart slap in the face, pouring forth at the same time a volley of abuse in purest French, much to the amusement of the quiet American spectator of the scene."

Speaking of Mrs. Swisshelm's bonnet, a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says: "She dresses plainly, wears short dresses, and a silk bonnet with wide, short strings pinned under her chin. This bonnet, which is always laid aside when she speaks, is a marvel in its way; its general appearance would indicate that it belonged to the pre-historic past. It evidently has required about three times the linen, trouble and material that would be requisite to construct a modern one; for it is puffed, sintred and gathered till not a single plain place is left in the whole affair; but she clings to it with a devotion that only years of constant companionship could awaken."

OUR NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

Autumn Styles—Fashion's Follies.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, November 2, 1874.

Fashion is destitute of brains! I suppose there has never been a question about that; but certainly if there had this season would set it at rest forever.

People have been poor for a year past; that is, many have that were princely rich or thought themselves so, and the rest have felt poor.

A wise Fashion under these circumstances would have appealed to the practical common sense of the public; it would have created marvels out of Carmelite serge; it would have done wonders with homespun; it would have taught moral lessons through "soft" felt hats, and, instead of adding feathers, knocked them in on the crown as men do to make them look jaunty; and sold them at the natural human price.

But no. Fashion could not do anything half so sensible. It has taken the beautiful woolens and gathered them, and pleated them, and laid them over in huge folds, and added heavy flounces and tabs and sashes—and charges a hundred and twenty-five dollars for a dress of them, which is utterly ruined by the weight and clumsiness of the superfluous material.

All the softness and freedom and style of the fabric is lost. If I were a man and had invented such materials, or an artisan and had manufactured them, I could cry over the wicked waste, the lack of artistic sense, the utter failure to appreciate the possibilities that are thus abominably slighted or destroyed.

Thirty-five dollars should purchase as handsome a Cheviot or serge suit as a woman need to wear. Forty-five dollars should buy a costume of silk and wool, allowing twenty dollars in one case and thirty dollars in the other for fabrics, and fifteen dollars (which ought to be enough) for making, thread, lining, or what are known as dressmakers' trimmings.

But try to purchase a suit or costume ready made, and it will cost from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. And a fashionable dressmaker will run it up to the same sum.

In the same way a "soft," felt hat, which costs from one dollar and ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the beauty of which is in its simplicity, its readiness, its flexibility and adaptiveness, is brought up in the hands of the milliner to sixteen dollars by adding a long plume, or even two or three worthless little feather tips, a Brunswick buckle, a flaring bow, a twist of velvet, and a binding.

Now here was something that might have gladdened the hearts of thousands of women, for all, rich and poor alike, want a hat for ordinary wear, low-priced, of a material like that of a man's, which cannot be spoiled by rain and may be furbished in a plain inexpensive way—with a binding and wing of a game bird, perhaps, or a band and bow, something that would not increase the cost, and, allowing a dollar for the slight labor of putting it on, would still give us just what is needed at a sum of from three to five dollars.

London milliners advertise their "guinea" bonnets as a specialty. If some New York milliner had wit enough to advertise a "five dollar" hat for ladies and had judgment and taste enough to give it a look of style and simple elegance, she would make a fortune.

The manufacturers have done everything but trim ladies' hats. They furnish straw and felt and beaver, and even a patent velvet, but they will have no "finish" for every day hats for women as they do for men and children before they will find the desideratum required.

THE JET INSANITY

seems to exist more on the part of the shopkeepers than their lady patrons. It is astonishing to what an extent jet and beaded trimmings have been manufactured and the prices that are asked for them. The mania is one which must be short-lived, because it makes dress so conspicuous, and to put the fashionable amount upon a costume for day or evening wear would be to invest in it the cost of a small house. Jetted aprons are seventy-five dollars each, beaded jackets from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five, beaded neckties four dollars and a half, collars composed wholly of jet beads on wire, fifteen dollars. Belts are fifteen dollars, with leaf-like pendants composed of small cut beads crossed together; buckles made in the same way are two dollars and a half to five dollars each, and a passementerie bordering composed of fine cut jet, or a jetted fringe with network beading, are, either of them, ten to fifteen dollars per yard.

The poorest trimmings into which jet is introduced have doubled in price, although the most of them have no real or intrinsic value, and drop off little by little, in the street or in the house, without any strain whatever being put upon them.

To see handsome silk or velvet vulgarized in this way—above all, to see ladies actually paying to have their rich, real lace spoiled by "beading," it is enough to make one conclude that women are bereft of sense where dress or fashion is concerned. There are some, however, who have escaped the infection. "Do not mention beads' to me," said one of the most elegant women in New York to her dressmaker recently, "or I shall look out for another modiste. I would not touch jet upon any consideration or be seen wearing a particle of it."

That same lady went to half a dozen of the large furnishing houses in an attempt to find a plain stylish costume of silk and wool. Of course it was not to be had. She then bought the material for a dress to the person already alluded to, and said: "If you put a side pleating, or a bunch of folds, or a heap of gathers, or any other incumbrance on that dress, I shall send it back upon your hands."

These vigorous measures enable her to secure a costume of black faille and velvet free from jet, and a costume of silk and wool which is perfect in its way and a most agreeable contrast to the majority of the complicated and idiotic structures that cost twice as much and demand the strength of Hercules to carry about.

Seriously, the weight of clothing which the combination of heavy materials with beaded trimmings and the enormous quantity of the fabric employed in "building" its different parts is an evil which must be experienced before it be fully realized. Pale, delicate women walk into the streets scarcely able to move their limbs under the burden of their trappings.

THE SHRINE MANIA.

Old ladies who remember what were called the "drawn" silk bonnets and the way full sleaves and skirts were *gaged* at the top thirty years ago will understand what shirring means. It is simply gathering in rows, two or more, and this season dresses, suits and costumes are composed wholly of gatherings and fine side, or as they are called "knife" pleatings without any reference to material, its fitness, or entire unsuitability to such a purpose.

There is a class of silks, soft, rather light, and fine which may be "shirred" with but slight fullness to advantage. But imagine quantities of side pleating which requires the length three times over and rows of shirring drawn thick upon flounce, tabier, (apron) sleeves, panier, bodice, wherever it is possible to put it in velvet, in thick diagonal serge, camel's hair, Cheviot, and even matelesse silk and cloth. Talk is absolute waste of time, money and material.

THE JACKET AND APRON OVERSKIRT.

The jacket and apron overskirt has almost supereceded the polonaise—quite, indeed, except the polonaise which simulates these together with a sash or scarf back.

The new apron is cut broad, laid in three pleats upon each side and meets at the back under the basque or under the folds of the skirt, a sash or cascade of broad loops terminating in wide ends, removing the appearance of plainness and giving the requisite finish to the ensemble of the costume. The most fashionable method of making the sash is to take three yards of the silk, double it together at the sides, and arrange it either as a sash starting from the side of the waist or as a ladder of bows down the center of the back.

A more dressy method for ceremonious dinner toilettes is to trim the skirt rather high in front, leaving the train plain, and cut the apron and side sashes all in one, arranging these so as to form a flat trimming for the sides and apparently hold the back, its broad pleated train and *pouf* (if there is one) in position.

Whatever fullness there is in skirts, whether of day or evening dresses, is now all massed at the back, and disposed of in a broad double or triple box plait. In a suit or demi-trained dress, this will be plain and straight, but for grand toilettes the back breadths are cut from a quarter to half a yard longer than the others, and this fullness is gathered or pleated into the sides to assist in forming the *pouf* or panier which surmounts the train and to which a fanciful basque, with bows or pockets, or both, adds the crowning touch.

Flat bands of ostrich feathers in the tints of the silk are the favorite trimmings for these dresses and by far the most effective, but they are too costly for ordinary use and wear. Neck and wrists are invariably finished with pleatings of tulle added to which are ruffles of real valenciennes lace.

THE PRINCESSE OVERDRESS.

Perhaps the very latest thing in dressy toilettes is the princesse overdress in the new striped silk and velvet which, together with a few rich brocades for trains or tabliers, comprise the richest novelties of the season from Lyons manufacturers. Bodice and overskirt are cut in one, as the name indicates, the bodice square and cut down in a gradual slope over the hips; perfectly plain and straight in front, and at the sides, but very gracefully draped at the back, and finished with a sash which invariably forms a cascade of bows.

The elegance of this toilette depends upon the harmony of the skirt, which is usually of grosgrain, and the overdress, and also the taste with which the silk of which the skirt is composed and its trimmings are united upon the overdress.

Fine knife pleatings of white silk gauze or grenadine, puffings of lace or tulle, and deep silk fringes with netted headings surmounted by flat beads of feathers, plain or beaded, are all used, but with the utmost art in order to conceal art.

Complete toilettes are also made of the velvet striped fabric, the stripes showing different widths upon the skirts, the apron and the basque; but these dresses have the merit of novelty only. They are offensively striking and so say zebraish in appearance.

NEW WINTER CLOAKS.

There is an effort to revive cloaks this season and a prospect that it will be at least partially successful. The most practical designs are rather long and cut into the figure so as to be finely shaped without being tight fitting. They are made of gray, dark blue, and black "velvet" cloth or English tricot bordered with fur and finished with sleeves cut rather wide at the wrists and a long pointed hood at the back, not so broad and much more dressy than the "Ulster" hood.

These cloaks are very gracefully worn over plain demi-trained skirts and with muff and boa matching the fur trimming, a velvet bonnet or even a pretty felt hat constitute a toilette that is distinguished.

There are much more fanciful cloaks and much more costly ones of matelassee (quilted) silk, faced with velvet, but they require a certain style of dress to go with them and can only properly be worn by ladies who can afford to have their entire dress in harmony with an expensive and exceptionable garment.

Jackets, of course, will be popular as ever. Many already possess them, and many others can better afford to buy something already common and in the market, than a garment which must be made to order, and of which only a few have as yet been seen. Fur trimmings freshen up old jackets wonderfully, and their present popularity suggests a method by which old garments can be utilized and an air of fashion imparted to them at comparatively small expense.

A very marked difference has been made within the past two or three years in the cut of dresses and outside garments—a difference to which attention has from time to time been called, but which even now many persons, dressmakers among others, fail to realize. This is in the high, close cut of dresses and outside garments. The back is very narrow, generally without side forms, the sleeve seam high on the shoulder, the sides shaped in to the restricted outline of the figure instead of being left loose and baggy as formerly.

If this form is carefully observed it will give an appearance of "style" to the simplest dress, while without they will look dowdy and old no matter how rich the material.

An autumn costume that is new here has an air of distinction that is quite exceptional. It consists of a plain velvet walking skirt and a camel's hair polonaise with velvet English collar, cuffs, buttons, and sash. A light gray felt hat, usually matching the shade of the camel's hair cloth, is trimmed with velvet matching the skirt and facing upon the polonaise, with the addition of a long ostrich feather of the larger and more natural the better. The color of the velvet is always black or brown. Some ladies utilize an old silk skirt by trimming it up with velvet flounces and putting over it a camel's hair polonaise with the regulation velvet mounting with very good results. But the plain walking skirt of velvet is more elegant.

Opera cloaks still retain the Dolman shape, though some are made in the circular form. Imported ones are usually either embroidered in colors, or made of striped Kabyle cloth, the prettiest novelty for opera cloaks of the season. It consists of a stripe of white velvet alternating with a stripe of thick netted silk; knotted silk and Chenille fringe is used for trimmings. Beautiful cloaks have been made of white grosgrain, lined and quilted, and trimmed with white fur, and others of white matelassee silk, with silk and pearl gimp or passementerie put on as embroidery, and white ostrich feather bordering.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

Furs are now, accepted as part of the inevitable, and are, taken moderately, both useful and becoming additions to a lady's wardrobe. But the purchase of heavy garments like seal skin sacques by persons who must wear them at all times with all sorts of dresses because they cannot afford any variety to their wardrobes, is a mistake through which they must suffer.

A seal skin sacque is only elegant and becoming when the costume harmonizes with it; when a handsome dress and bonnet, unexceptionable gloves and other accessories harmonize in color, and extend the air of rich sobriety to the entire costume. It is, however, very expensive (if it is good, and a poor one is not worth having), And can be had only by the sacrifice of something else very much needed, and under the circumstances more desirable.

These things should be taken into consideration before deciding upon so costly a purchase.

A seal or beaver set, on the contrary, consisting of muff and boa, is a very desirable possession for ladies whose tastes are quiet and refined, and who care more for durability and fineness than for the whim of the moment in the selection of their furs.

A handsome mink set is perhaps still more desirable, but it is also more costly and not within the reach of every one. Mink is always "well worn," but the fashionable furs of the season are silver fox and ermenhilda.

Both are what are called fancy furs, deriving their importance from the caprice of fashion and not from their intrinsic merits. Both are, however, very beautiful furs, though less durable than the darker ones, and both this season are costly, partly because there is a scarcity in the supply, partly because they have been elected to lead the reigning goods.

In common furs black marten (skunk) and Arctic lynx, the latter a strong, useful fur though coarse, are the most popular. Both are long haired, and if the descendents of one were more agreeable it would be admired for its beauty. It is usually made up in its natural color, and is well looking as well as useful and economical. It is sometimes called, instead of black marten, Alaska sable.

There is no change in the shape of the muff and boa, but the seal cap is turned up at the side, and is shaped exactly like the ordinary felt hat.

A new combination of the muff and boa has also been introduced from Germany, which consists of a box which crosses upon the chest, and into the ends of which a set of cornucopia shaped mitten is introduced, which served as a pocket for the hands. It is not likely to supercede the muff—at least at present.

JENNIE JUNE.

The Dictates of Common Sense.

Persons who in most things are prompt to obey the dictates of common sense, too often neglect them when they point to the necessity of promptly re-vitalizing the depleted body and the wearied mind. And yet how foolish and dangerous it is to neglect such monitions! Disease follows closely on the track of weakness and exhaustion. Arrest his silent but rapid stride by prompt invigoration. The most reliable agent that can be selected for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a palatable Tegetan elixir which possesses the true requisites for toning, regulating and tranquilizing both body and mind, and which is, beside's, the cheapest remedy of the American people for relieving weakness or disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, as well as the numerous army of complaints which ultimately follow derangements of these organs.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. payable the first days of May and November of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
R. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

IN THE CITY IN THE WAY OF

Fresh and Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes,

Of every kind will be found at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. We have also Dr. J. A. WILLIS'S great FRENCH REMEDY for the CURE of RHEUMATISM and GOUT, the best remedy in the world; has never been known to fail. No trouble to show goods, remember, at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.

A CHANCE FOR THE INEBRIATE.

In many cases it is possible to eradicate entirely the thirst for intoxicating drink—the great curse of the age, which is harrying thousands upon thousands of men, old and young, to disgrace and death. The advertiser has a remedy, discovered by a celebrated English physician, which has proven efficacious in hundreds of obstinate cases. It consists of simple and inexpensive medicines, obtainable from any druggist, and if taken according to directions, will work a cure in at least seven cases out of ten. The RECIPE for compounding it, with directions for use, etc., will be sent on receipt of $1 50. Address M., BOX B., COMMERCIAL Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES OXSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS ROWSWELL.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!

NEW

FALL DRY GOODS!

AT

A. D. McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market St.

EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS

Choice Seasonable Goods.

New Fall Dry Goods!

GREAT

Closing Out

SALE!

$125,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.

Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.

Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.

Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the Firm name of A. H

MANUFACTURERS.

PIG LEAD

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
PIG TIN BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN INGOTS, SOLDER,
PLUMBERS' SOLDER.
INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
ANTIMONY, BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,
167 Smithfield Street.

NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.
WHEELER & CO.
Nails of Every Variety,
Window Pattern Barb Nail.
Ear, Sheet and Galvanized Iron,
Terne Plate, &c.,
SOLD BY
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
No. 100 ODO STREET.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Hydraulic Work, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,
Manufacturers & Wholesale and Retail
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware
Cook, Parlor & Heating Stoves,
PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
All GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURG FOUNDRY.
A. GARRIDN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED ND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superiority, at the Lowest Current Rates.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Millstings,
Of Every Design.
Office and Warehouse, 33 WATER STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten & Co
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Broad Sts.
TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Bines,
PLAIN AND GROOVE
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCS,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's terns,
Ore Pulverize,
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Bricklay,
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Wor
JAMES B. YOUNG &
Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
Chill Rolls
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Hask in' Patent Double Spiral Pinion
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS
The Largest and Most Complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
IN THE WORLD.
CAPACITY, 200 TONS GAS AND WATER MAINS DAILY.
CONTRACTORS FOR ERECTION OF GAS AND WATER WORKS COMPLETE.
WM. SMITH & SONS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1813, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Co., founded A. D. 1835. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
Everson, Macrum & Co.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH
☞Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to fitting Brokers for Philadelphia Exhibition Medal. Address No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS
Chess, Smyth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON SCRAP TO ORDER or TAGGGED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Puddling and other purposes.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnishers, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Second street (late Irwin street),
PITTSBURGH.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE
SAFETY STEAM
BOILERS!
Stationary, Portable and Marine
5 to 1,000 Horse Power.
The advantages of our Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:
First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.
Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.
Third—Durability of Material.
Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.
Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Combustion.
Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.
Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leakage.
Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light pressure, and are powerful, or steady and economical working.
Eclipse Boilers are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are cast-welded, the double incline of which gives a free and rapid circulation of water for removal of sediment and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Joint secures with cast-iron packing or gaskets.
Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light pressure, are powerful, or steady and economical working.
Eclipse Boilers are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are cast-welded, the double incline of which gives a free and rapid circulation of water for removal of sediment and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Joint secures with cast-iron packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM
MANUFACTURING CO.,
SHARPSBURG, PA.,
AND
87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SHEET-IRON WORK, PLATING, JAPANNING, SINKS, KITCHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the address will be promptly attended to.

ROOFS.
Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
AND
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safeguard from fire.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPIKE RODS AND MERCHANT BARS.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

I. K. BECKER,
Successor to JARVIS & BECKER.
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
Pumps and Hose.
202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty,
PITTSBURGH.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.
Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds, during promptly done and well done.
Office—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Keesport Iron Works,
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pig Iron, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.
OFFICE, 3 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 8 LIBERTY STREET.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDERWORTH'S PATENT.
Warranted Superior to all other Steel Castings. Smooth, True, Free from Porosity and Cinder. Very High Polish and Strong as or Welded easily as Bar Steel, Send for Circular.
Twenty-sixth STREET STEEL CASTING CO., Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Railroad street, Thirty-first and Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON, WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description, BEST
Refined German Plow Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND PIKE STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, SPRING CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEA AXLE SPRING STEEL, SHOVEL AND SPADE STEEL, &c.
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER STEEL. FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
Office and Works, 83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

FIRE BRICK.
STAR FIRE BRICK W
REED & HARBIS
MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRA
OF
Fire Brick
Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where great heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Sh
Brick made to order.
Office and Works—SMALLMAN, TWENTY-S
OND AND RAILROAD STREETS.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. Address, NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 2 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Buildings.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after MONDAY, September 14th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:30 a m, arriving at Harrisburg at 10:35 a m, and Philadelphia 3:35 p m., New York 6:15 p m.
Day Express daily, at 7:20 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:25 p m, New York 9:00 p m, Baltimore 7:05 p m, and Washington 8:00 p m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:40 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m.
Cincinnati Express daily, 12:01 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p m, Philadelphia 2:30 a m, New York 6:45 a m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:01 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:20 a m, New York 9:15 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:00 a m.
Fast line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a m, Philadelphia 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.
Mail's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:06 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:31 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:45 a m, 5:01 and 9:24 p m. Sundays, 9:24 p m.
Whitaker Accommodation.....4:01 and 7:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....5:31 p m
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday.....1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday.....1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..8:41 a m
Cincinnati Express daily.....9:05 a m
Pacific Express daily.....1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily.....8:21 p m
Mail's Accommodation, 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:20, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:31 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:31, 9:03 a m, 2:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....5:11 and 9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....10:30 a m
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (City Time).
Mail Train, connecting for Butler.....6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler.....3:16 p m
Freeport Accommodation.....9:11 a m, 4:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:06 and 10:51 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Mail Train, leaves for Butler.....2:21 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler.....10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler.....5:31 p m
Freeport Accommodation.....8:11 a m and 1:31 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 6:16 and 8:46 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.
Market Train from Butler.....9:01 a m
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from residences, hotels, &c. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. H. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:
DEPART. ARRIVE.
Fast Line.....2:13 a m McDonald's Ac 6:53 a m
Columbus Mail.....7:43 a m Washington Ac 8:33 a m
Washington Ac 8:33 a m Steubenville Ac 9:38 a m
Pacific Express 9:03 a m Cincinnati Ex.....2:05 p m
McDonald Ac 10:25 a m McDonald's Ac 2:05 p m
Pittsburgh Ex. 2:13 p m Washington Ex 5:48 p m
Steubenville Ac 3:28 p m Columbus Mail, 3:35 p m
Washington Ac 5:02 p m Fast Line.....5:38 p m
McDonald Ac 6:15 p m Southern Ex.....9:30 p m
Sunday Church Sunday Church
Train.....12:48 p m Train.....10:05 a m
Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line connects at Crestline with Mail Train.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping Cars run through to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
H. W. BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY. CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave Penn and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Fast Line.....2:15 a m Atlantic Ex.....2:18 a m
Chicago Mail.....6:13 a m Wheeling Ex.....10:52 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.....6:28 a m Chicago Ex.....2:30 p m
Cleve & W. Ex.....9:53 a m Chicago Ex.....6:35 p m
Chicago Ex.....9:33 a m Erie and Ashtabula Ex.....2:38 p m
Pacific Express.....2:13 p m Chicago Mail.....3:45 p m
Erie & Ash. Ex.....4:28 p m Cleve & W. Ex.....5:48 p m
Depart from Allegheny. Chicago and St. Louis Ex.....6:08 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.....8:28 a m Erie and Ashtabula Ex.....11:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.....10:28 a m Arrive in Allegheny.
Leetsdale Ac.....12:05 p m Leetsdale Ac.....7:33 a m
Sharpsville and Beaver Falls Ac.....1:13 p m Leetsdale Ac.....7:43 a m
Enon Ac.....3:48 p m Enon Ac.....8:18 a m
Leetsdale Ac.....5:23 p m Leetsdale Ac. leaving Beaver Falls Ac.....6:23 p m Warren Ac.....9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.....7:23 p m Leetsdale Ac.....11:03 a m
Leetsdale Ac.....10:58 p m Beaver Falls Ac.....2:13 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church...12:43 p m Leetsdale Ac.....4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.....8:28 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church...9:33 a m
Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express leaves daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. B. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA DIVISION.
On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:
DEPART. ARRIVE.
Local Mail.....6:10 a m McKeesport Ac 6:40 a m
Through Mail.....9:00 a m McKeesport Ac 8:20 a m
Mixed Way.....9:30 a m W. Newton Ac 8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac.....11:00 a m Through Ex.....11:55 a m
McKeesport Ac 2:35 p m Connellsv'e Ac 10:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac 3:30 p m Mixed Way.....3:55 p m
McKeesport Ac 4:30 p m McKeesport Ac 2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac 5:30 p m McKeesport Ac 5:10 p m
McKeesport Ac 6:20 p m Uniontown Ac 6:30 p m
Through Ex.....8:00 p m McKeesport Ac 7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac 11:00 p m Through Ac 10:05 a m
W. N'ton Ch't.12:45 p m W. N'ton Ch't.10:05 a m
Mail and Accommodation Trains depart Sunday, Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and points East.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
J. D. CAMPBELL, General Superintendent.
SAML. T. HOUGH, Genl Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after THURSDAY, October 8th, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (City Time) as follows:
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Hulton Ac.....6:10 a m Hulton Ac.....6:30 a m
Day Express.....7:50 a m Night Express.....7:25 a m
Kittanning Ac.....11:30 a m Mail.....9:30 a m
Oil City Ex.....2:40 p m Kittanning Ac.....9:50 a m
Kittanning Ac.....4:40 p m Oil City Ex.....2:50 p m
Soda Works Ac.....5:35 p m Soda Works Ac.....5:45 p m
Night Express.....8:25 p m Day Ex.....6:15 p m
Hulton Ac.....10:50 p m Hulton Ac.....7:50 p m
Day Express daily to Corry; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:32 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p m, stopping at Etna both ways.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Kittanning.
Day Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast. Connects at Belt with Express for Butler Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to Destination.
Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

ROOFING.
SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.
SLATE
ROOFING.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.
Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

PROPOSALS.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received up till SATURDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock noon,
For the Excavation of About 2,000 Yards of Earth from Three Lots, on Fifth Avenue, near Soho.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, to whom all bids must be addressed.
JOHN JOHNSON, Civil Engineer,
Fourth Floor, Municipal Hall.

PROPOSALS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned for Furnishing three Rooms of the Bayard School House, Seventeenth Ward, with suitable Furniture for School purposes, one Primary and two Grammar Rooms.
GEORGE TESSE, Secretary Board,
Fortieth and Butler streets, Seventeenth Ward.

PETROLEUM.
VARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue,
Exchange address, WARING BROTHERS & CO.
No. 20 Walnut street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
AKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Office and Warehouse, No. 412 LIBERTY STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.
Works, Birmingham.
B. AKEWELL, Jr.,
E. E. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.
HUNDRED CIDER BARRELS,
Good, second hand, full hooped, wood cooper for cider; 55 gallons; $1 each, delivered.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
365 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.
ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxations. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 15 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., authorized and issued by the Councils of said city, in accordance with the act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1872, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $250,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 15 Sixth street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, Moses Moon Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Denniston,
James H. Hopkins, George Bingham,
Wm. Thaw, Jr., Alfred Hays,
James Bown, Paul H. Hacke,
J. H. Walker, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVIS, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.
EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
THOMAS STEEL.....Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SPEER.....Cashier.
TTHS

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 28 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

STEAMSHIPS.
AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.
Local Agents, Pittsburgh, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Cleasby.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
For passage apply at 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY & SON, 7 Ninth street,
P. M. CUSHING, cor. 42d and North streets,
MAX SCHMIDT & BRO., 162 Smithfield street,
E. McCORMICK, 3127 Sarah street, South Side.

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PALADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C.....Weekly.
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.....Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 19 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. SREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER &C.
J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, RAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

CAUGHIE BROS.
Michigan Lumber
AND
SHINGLES,
TO THE TRADE ONLY.
OFFICE: 99½ FOURTH AVENUE.

STEAM BOILERS
We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.
All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on us, as all will be held strictly accountable for infringements, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 75 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO.
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
J. WILCOX, President.
June 25, 1874.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 2, 1874.

The money market opened quietly and with no changes which call for extended remarks. Borrowers are not very pressing in their demands, and good commercial paper is scarce in the hands of the brokers, all this class of paper being absorbed by the banks.

Greater activity is looked for after the election, both in commercial matters and in the stock market. What will be the course of prices following that anxiously looked for event it is impossible to divine. The cliques may then take hold, and perhaps first letting it off, may inaugurate a bull campaign, which will prove attractive to the waiting public, or may possibly start with a quick advance with the expectation of making a selling market. These are all conjectures. It is idle to attempt to form opinions, as each hour, and indeed, every moment almost, creates new conditions on which prices hinge.

—We publish herewith a letter from a valued correspondent in Butler, in reference to our remarks on the advisability of protesting judgment notes for the purpose of holding the indorsers:

BUTLER, PA., October 30, 1874.

To the Financial Editor of the Commercial:

In the issue of the 29th inst. "Trade" in the COMMERCIAL of the 29th inst., may create an erroneous opinion upon an important point of commercial law. That any note "under seal" is non-negotiable is beyond question, but does the incorporation of a "judgment clause" into a negotiable note destroy its character as such? This seems to be your view, as you say: "The unsettled effect of the judgment clause, &c." This is not the case, as the judgment clause, while it does not render the paper non-negotiable, does not render it void. It binds, and negotiable note is not rendered non-negotiable by adding a waiver of stay, of exemption, or a power to confess judgment, and such a note passes by indorsement and holds the indorsers, as well with as without these clauses added.

His views are clear and coincide with our own, however obscure the passage referred to may have appeared. We said "In the rural districts where real estate is the basis of all wealth, the *custom* is to give notes *under seal* and payable as in ordinary promissory notes 'to order,' but incorporating a judgment clause. The manifest effect of this (custom) is, &c."

Although our grammar may have made us apparently take the opposite view from our correspondent, yet that our convictions are clear upon this subject of negotiability of promissory notes containing a judgment clause, not under seal, can be shown by reference to the remarks upon the decision of Judge Trunkey, of Mercer, upon a case in point published in the COMMERCIAL some months since.

Our correspondent will doubtless agree with us when he remembers that we were discussing judgment notes under seal.

—We have the following letter from a Greenville banker:

October 20, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a late issue I noticed some answers to a correspondent in regard to the legality of checks and drafts issued "one day after date, without grace." If the law is rendered correctly, in the inclosed slips are not all these checks so issued in direct violation of law, besides making them part of doubtful negotiability, on account of protest not being waived, and the impossibility of presenting them for payment while subject to protest?

Yours truly, J. W.

The slip our correspondent inclosses is as follows, purporting to be a section of the revenue law of 1874:

"Sec. 13. That the words 'bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company,' after the first day of January, 1875, in Schedule B of the act of June 30, 1874, be and the same is hereby stricken out, and the following paragraph inserted in lieu thereof:

"Bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, two cents."

The above section was favorably reported on in committee but failed to become a law.

The President of the Southern Michigan National bank wrote to the office of Internal Revenue respecting the liability to stamp duty of checks or drafts payable "one day after date without grace," and also of receipts used as a substitute for bank checks. In reply, Deputy Commissioner Rogers, under date of September 1874, advises him that bank checks, drafts, or orders payable at sight or on demand, drawn by any party, for any amount, upon any bank, banker or trust company, are subject to a stamp tax of two cents. All other papers issued on or after October 1st, 1872, are exempt.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 2, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	119½	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1862	116	...	116½	...	...
5-20's, 1864	116	...	116½	...	...
5-20's, 1865	114	...	114½	...	...
5-20's, 1865, new	114½	...	114½	...	...
5-20's, 1867	117½	...	117½	...	...
5-20's, 1868	118	...	118	...	...
10-40's	111½	...	111½	...	...
10-40's, coupons	111½	...	111½	...	...
Currency 6's	...	...	...	...	...
New Spar cent's	111½	...	111½	...	...
Pacific 6's, 1895	117½	...	117½	...	...
Western Union Tel	79	79	79	79	79
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	44½
Adams Express	114	...	115	...	...
American Ex	57½	...	57½	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	79	...	79½	...	...
American Ex. 6's	102	...	102	...	...
United States Ex.	63½	...	64	...	...
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Hudson Central	98	...	98	...	...
Michigan Southern	92½	...	92½	...	...
Illinois Central	92	...	92	...	...
Cleveland & Toledo	93½	...	93½	...	...
Chicago & North'w.	28½	...	28½	...	...
Do. preferred	51½	...	51½	...	...
Rock Island	98	98½	98½	...	97½
St. Louis	27½

CITY MATTERS.

Send in the Returns.

Our Republican friends in the outlying districts of the county will confer a favor upon us by sending in the returns from their respective districts as speedily as possible. Those in the outer wards, and in the boroughs as well, will please attend to this matter. The larger districts having been subdivided, so as to have less than two hundred and fifty voters in each precinct, the counting will not require near so much time, and the returns can therefore be got in earlier than usual. Bring the full returns wherever it is possible.

The Twenty-Third Congressional District.

We are reliably informed that a number of the friends and supporters of Mr. Purviance, Independent candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, yesterday visited that gentleman with a view of inducing him to withdraw from the contest. Their argument was that while Mr. Purviance had no prospect of success, he was only endangering Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, the regular Republican nominee, and improving the chances of Cochran, the Democratic candidate and free trader. Mr. Purviance admitted the force of the argument, but thought it too late for him to accede to the request.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. /
Room 23, Post-Office National Bank, /
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 2, 1874. /

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
			Dir.	Force	
7 A. M.	29.20	35	70	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.20	55	54	S. W.	Fresh. Foggy.
9 P. M.	29.30	50	70	S. W.	Gentle. Foggy.

Mean barometer 29.25 Highest thermom.....55
Mean thermom.....42 Lowest thermom.....31

GEO. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Rising Sun Flour

at reduced rates to-day. Poor people should buy this flour, as it makes much more bread than any other.

The Corn Exchange.

The Corn Exchange met yesterday morning at their rooms, No. 206 Liberty street, Mr. Wm. McCreery in the chair. There was a full attendance of grain merchants. The Committee on Permanent Organization and the committee to confer with the different railroad officers, and being ready to report, no action was particularly taken on that point. The sales reported on change footed five or six cars of grain at former quotations, and two cars of oats on private terms.

Sudden Death.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Mccallin, on the body of Joseph Stakely, who dropped dead from apoplexy on the Perrysville road. The deceased, his father and brothers, were driving a flock of sheep to the city, when they scattered near the first toll gate. The deceased, in his effort to get them and while running, he suddenly fell, and when his companions reached him he was dead. He was a single man, aged about forty years, and lived in the Tenth ward, Pittsburgh. The jury rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy.

City Mortality List

Dr. W. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report, for the week ending October 31: Accident, 1; accident by burn, 1; accident by gun-shot, 1; accident by railroad, 1; apoplexy, 3; Bright's disease, 3; cancer of breast, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 11; diphtheritis, 1; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhœa, 2; dysentery, 1; dropsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; erysipelas, it is very hopeful, 8; scarlet, 12; puerperal, 1; valvular disease, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; neuralgia, 1; nurse's perforation, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 2; rheumatism, 2; scrofula, 1; septicemia, 1; whooping cough, 1—total, 68. Colored—still born, 2; colored, 6—total, 8. Social relations—married, 17; single, 28; widowed, 2; not ascertained, 40. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 31; other parts of U. S., 7; England, 2; Germany, 8; Ireland, 9; Wales, 1; not stated, 1—total, 59. Age—under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2 years, 2; from 2 to 5 years, 2; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 10 to 15 years, 1; from 15 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 11; from 30 to 40 years, 6; from 40 to 50 years, 7; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 1—total, 61. Localities—City wards, 54; Mercy Hospital, 1; Pitt's Infirmary, 2; St. Francis's Hospital, 2; Homeopathic Hospital, 1—total, 60.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Coombs and the Opera House company played "The Sphinx" last evening, to a large and critical audience. As this was the first presentation of this new play, adapted from Octave Feuillet's latest dramatic endeavor, something more than a passing notice seems warranted. Blanche, daughter-in-law of Admiral de Chelles, is the heroine. Her life is devoted to the preparations of libations which are carried on to the very verge of, but not quite into criminality. Among her lovers is Lord Astley, a Scotchman of immense wealth and bad character. Intimately associated with her is an old schoolmate, Bertha, and Bertha's husband, Henri de Savigny. Henri, fearing the influence of Blanche upon his wife, proposes a trip abroad, that the latter's influence may be separated. Blanche learns of the plan and demands of Henri the reason for it. Thereupon follows the interview in that Blanche avows a genuine passion for Henri, and produces as corroboration of the avowal, letters and other writings which he will but never send. Bertha suspects something wrong between Blanche and her husband, and her suspicion is strengthened by an overheard conversation between the two. She confesses to Henri that her husband is accused. Blanche secretly listens to the confession, and subsequently refuses to prove the alleged grounds because of her fears. She therefore places the latter behind the curtain and has an interview with Lord Astley, in her feelings. Finally she promises to elope with him that very night. Bertha hurries to her husband to extract him to prevent the elopement. He accordingly interrupts Blanche in the woods and thus prevents the latter more than ever from her to carry her scheme into effect. Blanche replies that such conduct on his part implies something more than ordinary interest in her welfare. Henri gracefully acknowledges that love now controls him, but herself. Bertha comes up just in time to hear this disloyal utterance, and flaunts as the property bound. Blanche goes to Bertha and learns that she has her letters to Henri. This seems to bring the fevered woman to close quarters. From a string ornamented with a sphinx, she empties some deadly poison into a glass of wine. Her first impulse seems to be to give it to Bertha, but suddenly changing her purpose she drinks the draught herself and dies in agony.

It is impossible to say that anything like a comedy can be found in "The Sphinx." A woman betrays her dearest friend by corrupting the husband of that friend, and dies the coward's death when the failure of her schemes is complete, without having said or done a purely good thing from the beginning to the end. It is French morality, fitly set—the French drama at least. We want none of it. The story is interesting enough to hold the attention closely, but exhibits many incongruities which do not please the audience. It is a new device, a trick of dramatists to bring their characters before the stage at critical times to hear just enough to make the plot continuous, or to put them behind curtains and into closets to overhear conversations which could never otherwise come to their knowledge. In "The Sphinx" there is something too much of these special providences. Even without the improbability of the whole story, the characters, beyond the first entrance, have nothing whatever to do. The dialogue is barren and the "situations" sparse. The best effect is given at the close of the third act, when Blanche declares his passion for Blanche, and Bertha appears behind the window and falls to the ground under the unexpected blow. The setting of this scene, with the moonlight and falling water, was very good, save that the gaslight was too bright overhead. We cannot see that Miss Coombs or the others have found the opportunity for anything extraordinarily good in "The Sphinx." The grand climax is reached with the poison and death, but Miss Coombs makes it too unrevolting to be noticeable. There should be throes and groans, with frothing at the mouth and contortion of the limbs, to make the play what the Parisians and New Yorkers have praised; but Miss Coombs evidently shrinks from such realistic effects, and so goes quietly and quickly through the unpleasant business. "The Sphinx" will be repeated this evening. The cast is appended.

Blanche de Chelles.....Miss Jane Coombs
Henri de Savigny.....Mr. J. N. Gotthold
Admiral Count de Chelles.....W. Owen
Lord Astley.....Edward Price
Arthur Layardie.....T. F. Egbert
Edward.....H. H. W Wilson
Ulric.....B. E. Graham
Servant.....James Murray
Bertha de Savigny.....Miss Cassie Wells
Gabrielle Layardie.....Miss Amy Thompson

Library Hall.

The inaugural concert of the Mercantile Library course takes place this evening. The entertainment will be given by the R. R. Thomas Concert Company, with Madam Dowland soprano, J. R. Thomas baritone, Miss Sarah Barron contralto and C. H. Pratt pianist. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

1. Scherzo, "Le Dernier Sourire," Wollenhaupt. Mr. C. H. Pratt.
2. Cavatina, "Infelice," (Ernani) Verdi. Mr. J. R. Thomas.
3. Aria, "Bid me discourse." Bishop. Madam Dowland.
4. Scena, "The Storm," Hullah. Miss Barron.
5. Song, "Bonnie Dundee," (Scotch). Mr. J. R. Thomas.
6. Trio, "The Fairies," Calcott. Madam Dowland, Miss Barron and Mr. Thomas.

Part II. 7. Meditation, "Last Hope," Gottschalk. Mr. C. H. Pratt.
8. Duett, "I Pescatori," Labussi. Madam Dowland and Mr. Thomas.
9. Song, "Mary," Mr. Thomas. Miss Barron.
10. Scotch Ballad, "Jock o' Hazeldean," Madam Dowland.
11. Song, "Simon the Cellarer," (by request,) Hutton. Mr. J. R. Thomas.
12. Laughing Trio, Martine. Madam Dowland, Miss Barron and Mr. Thomas.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Valdis Sisters, now performing at Trimble's Varieties, are some of the most daring feats ever attempted by any one, old or young. Their like has never been seen in this city. The caller members of the company—and there are a good many of them—are all well up in their business, and the result is a most excellent entertainment throughout. Go and see the star variety troupe of the West.

Coming.

Lawrence Barrett will follow Miss Coombs at the Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Effie E. Ellsler, a charming little actress, will be the stellar attraction at Pony Moore's Pittsburgh Opera House during Thanksgiving week.

"Fritz" Emmett will play a week at the Academy of Music, beginning on November 23d.

The Billiard Tournament.

The great billiard tournament opened last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, with a fair audience. Monsieurs Vimaux and Ubassy commenced the entertainment with an exhibition game, showing remarkable skill in the use of the cue. In a French, or three-ball, game, two hundred points, Mons. Ubassy won the game in eighteen innings, showing an average of 11 1-9. His largest runs were 39 and 60.

The next game was between Messrs. A. H. Pierson, of Erie, and James H. Davis of this city, for a considerable sum, and created interest in the prize table, and the championship of the State. The game was three balls, 250 points. Mr. Davis vanquished his opponent at the 83d inning. Pierson having scored only 125 points. His inning's average was 3 2-3; 250 points; highest run, 32; average, 4 1-31. Pierson—125 points; highest run, 18; average, 2 13-61.

At the close of this game Mons. Ubassy exhibited some fancy shots, which were really astonishing.

This evening Ubassy and Vimaux will give some further exhibitions of their skill, and Dodds, Reima and others will strive for the prizes.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Interesting Opinion of the Supreme Court.

The Merits of the Case Cannot be Inquired Into.

The Claim for Absolute Sovereignty in the Convention Unsound—A Vigorous Protest in Behalf of the Liberties of the People.

Chief Justice Agnew yesterday read the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Woods et al.* vs. *Quay et al.*, being an application for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of State from issuing his proclamation for the election for the adoption of the new Constitution. Judge Stowe refused the injunction, and the case was carried to the supreme Court. It is rather late in the day to discuss the legality of the new Constitution, but it will be seen, from the decision given below, in which the whole Court are said to join, that some of the powers assumed by the late Constitutional Convention are not only not sanctioned, but would have been broadly denied them had the case come before the Supreme Court upon its merits. Following is the

DECISION.

Robert Woods *et al. vs.* M. S. Quay, Secretary of State *et al.* Appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. In equity.

The charge made by the people in their political institutions, by the adoption of the proposed Constitution since this decree, forbids an inquiry into the merits of the case. The question is no longer judicial, but in affirming the decree we must not seem to sanction any doctrine in the opinion dangerous to the liberties of the public. The claim for absolute sovereignty in the Convention, apparently sustained in the opinion, is of such magnitude and overwhelming importance to the people themselves, it cannot be passed unnoticed. In defense of their just rights, we are bound to show that it is unsound and dangerous. Their liberties would be suspended by a thread more slender than the hair which held the tyrant's sword over the head of Damocles, if they could not, while yet their existing government remained unchanged, obtain from the Courts protection against the usurped power by their servants in the convention. When they became complainants, the convention must defend and show their authority.

It was contended in the case of Francis Wallis et al. vs. James Kelly et al., involving the legality of an ordinance of the Convention, argued in Philadelphia in December last, that the Convention had the power to ordain and annex laying the present force of laws and the judicial system of the State to the Constitution, without ratification, irrespective of the manner accepted by the people, to exercise their right to alter or amend their frame of government. This imputed sovereignty in the Convention called in question a law, as the very means adopted by the people to exercise their reserved right by amendment, owing to the sacredness of its frame, was not imposed in that case with the fullness the importance of the case demanded.

ASSERTION OF ABSOLUTE POWER.

There is no subject more momentous or deeply interesting to the people of this State than an assumption of absolute power by their servants. The claim of a body of mere deputies to exercise all their sovereignty, absolutely, instantly, and without ratification, is so full of peril to a free people, living under their own institutional government and a well-ensured bill of rights, the bulwark and security of their liberties, will pause before they allow the claim and inquire how they are bound by their own act, and how they are thus absolutely bound and can be controlled by the supreme appellate power, sitting in equity, by the diligence and prompted by self-interest, they will at once distinguish between their *own rights* and the *powers* they confer upon others. These rights it is, the judiciary is called on to maintain. The very rights of the people and freemen declared, ensured, secured, that no such absolute power shall be imputed to the servants of the people, as to perform the special service of amendment, unless it is clearly expressed, or as clearly implied, in the instrument drawn by the people to communicate their authority.

DELEGATED POWER.

A convention has *no inherent rights*; it exercises *powers only delegated*. Delegated power defines itself. To be delegated it must come in some adopted manner to convey it by some definite means. This adopted *manner* therefore becomes the measure of the power conferred. The right of the people is absolute in the language of the bill of rights, "to alter, reform, or abolish their Government in such *manner as they* may think proper." This right being *theirs*, they may impart so much or so little of it as they shall deem expedient. It is only *when* they exercise this right, *and* not before they determine, by the mode they choose to adopt, the extent of the powers they intend to delegate. Hence the argument which imputes sovereignty to a Convention, because of the reservation in the bill of rights, is utterly illogical and unsound. The bill of rights is a reservation of rights out of the general powers of government to *themselves*, but it is no delegation of power to a convention. It defines no manner in the mode in which the people shall proceed to exercise their right, but leaves it to their entire choice. Until then it is unknown how they will proceed, or what powers they will confer on their delegates. There we must look beyond the bill of rights to the mode adopted by the people to find the extent of the power imparted to the delegate. These modes were stated and discussed in the opinion in Wallis *et. al*, *vs.* Bain *et. al.*, p. 11, by a mere termination of the people to call a Convention, whether it be by a vote or otherwise, the entire sovereignty of the people *spue facto* into a body of deputies or attorneys, so that these bodies exercise without ratification, after government and abolish its bill of rights at pleasure, and impose at will a new government upon the people. Such a monstrous power in the governing power, no true liberty remains. Then lies are their masters, the supreme in the merest imputation, and a people's welfare must always rest upon the transient circumstance of the time, which produce the convention and the accidental character of the majority which controls it. Revolutions are conserved to revolutionary times, when new governments must be formed as oest the people could, wholly unfettered when applied to a state of peace and to an existing government, instituted by the people themselves and guarded by a well matured bill of rights.

THE VOTE TO CALL A CONVENTION.

To impute absolute power to a Convention of mere delegates, from a vote on the simple question of calling it, as for example under the act of 1871, is to assume a grant by the people without terms, without the means of limitation, and without any clearly evinced intent. It is an assumption without a just basis against the security, the interest and the welfare of the people, which no body of men have a right to make, and no judicial reason or rule can justify. It contravenes the rightful and necessary prerogative of the people to determine their own institutions by ratification or rejection, and in this respect contravenes the very language and intent of the Legislature by which they conferred *to themselves* the right to change their form of government. It also contravenes the fundamental rule, that no agent or subordinate can claim the powers, liberties or franchises of the people, except by their express grant, or by a plain and certain implication. What intent is more doubtful? Nay, what contrary intent more apparent is it, than to affirm, because a people vote to call a Convention, they therefore strip themselves of their most essential power, ratify or reject the work of their delegates? The inference is the very reverse. The act of Convention, which can only be called afterwards by law, from its very nature refers the Constitution and powers of a Convention so to be called, to the time when the people use to accomplish their purpose. Such was the nature of the act of 1871. It was simply an order assuming its mandatory character to call a Convention. The act was not a call itself, and it provided no terms in which the call should be made. The people were left on this point, and therefore no limitation can be made against their essential right to protect themselves. The unwillingness of the act to call, does not alter the inference from the vote, or extend the intent evidenced by it. The effect of the vote remains, simply that a Convention shall be called. The elector expressed no power to be conferred. The total vote evidenced no common terms, and certainly none that the power to be transferred to the convention when called and organized should be that of absolute will, without ratification or approval. This is tested by a very simple and practical question: Did the people when they voted to call a convention *intend* to strip themselves of the power to ratify or reject the work of their servants? If so, where is the evidence of this intent? Every elector knows as a fact no such purpose was made to him. On the question of power, the minds of the people met on no common ground of intent. The elector of one vote was not that of another, and a third may have differed from both. Therefore, to *impute* absolute power at all to the convention to be called, from the vague and inexpressive implication of a vote on the question of calling a convention, is to assume a grant where none exists, or can be fairly inferred, compatible with the rights and liberties of the people. Its effect is to declare the impotency of the people, and the absolute potency of their agents. It is to determine a question of authority against the principal, and in favor of the agent or servant, without any evidence of an intention to transmit the power.

THE PEOPLE ABOVE THE CONVENTION.

The people have the same right to limit the power of their delegates, that they have to bound the power of their representatives. Each are representatives, but only in a different sphere. It is simply evasive to affirm that the Legislature cannot limit the right of the *people* to alter or reform the government. Certainly it cannot. The question is not upon the power of the Legislature to restrain the people, but upon the right of the people, by the instrumentality of the law, to limit their delegates. Law is the creature of a people, with the full state of peaceful government. When a people act through a law the act is theirs, and the fact that they use the Legislature as their instrument to confer their powers makes them the superiors, and not the Legislature. The idea lies at the root of the fallacy, that a convention cannot be controlled by law is, that the convention and the people are identical. But when the question to be determined is between the people and the convention, the identity obstructions. Such a metonymy may do for a flourish of rhetoric but not for grave argumen. The parties to the question are the people on one hand and the convention on the other. The people allege a usurpation of power in this, that the convention seek to bind them without their ratification. The question then is, *what* power was conferred? The judiciary sits to decide between them. The people having challenged their power to set a government over them at will, the agents must show their authority to do this. The latter put in evidence the act of 1871, as their warrant. Upon the latter it does not act of 1871, simply ordering a Convention to be called, confer this absolute, extraordinary and unimportant power upon a body of men not yet called into being, and which can have neither being nor power except by the further act of the people through the instrumentality of a law. To make the law actions, it is assumed that the Legislature is or may be corrupt. But this is aside from the true question of power. In a government and proper sense, *law* is the highest art of a people's sovereignty, while their government and constitution remain unchanged. It is the supreme will of the people expressed in the forms and by the authority of the constitution. It is their own appointed mode through which they govern themselves, and by which they bind themselves. So long as their frame of government is unchanged in its grant of legislative power, these laws are supreme over all subjects, unforbidden by the instrument itself. The calling of a convention and regulating the power by law is not forbidden by the Constitution. It is a conceded *manner*, through which the people may exercise the right reserved in the bill of rights. It falls, therefore, within the protection of the bill of rights as a very important one in